

A. F. & A. M.

ER, March 30.—A special
the representatives of British
Masonry was held in Masonic
Friday and to-day. The object
lication of the Masonic Tem-
exemplification of the work of

ony, was performed in due Masonic Friday afternoon by the shipful, the Grand Master of the, A.R. Milne, assisted by the plain, Rt. Rev. A. W. Silfstone, Grand Lodge officers. After the dedication and address the evening was spent in the of the first and second the officers of Victoria Column No. 1, Worshipful Brother upping the chair. About 200 and some twelve lodges of were represented, including officers and others. In the splendid spread was enjoyed in hall of the Hotel Vancouver, over 160 brethren of the Order. Four tables were arranged, parallel, with one at the head right angles, along which were members of the Grand

...one which as a cold colla-
creditable to all concerned.
were highly satisfied with the
ts, and the artistic display of
the Grand Master, Most Wor.
Milne, in returning thanks to
his health, felt highly grati-
reception his name had re-
said he had heard a great
Vancouver and its enterprise,
ressed that its energies were
one but twenty fires. In all
ce of British Columbia he had

er. He remembered in re-
progress of the Order in
ce when the membership
only a very few. It now num-
The finances had grown from
of \$400 to \$15,000. The
victoria were with Vancouver's
dividually and collectively for
The Order was never in a
ing position, and there was
rder or society the members
red up more closely to their
than the Mascons. The as-

ied with the evening. The continued all day to-day ex-work of the order. The attend St. James Church to-morning at 10:30. Bishop and Chaplain, will preach.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The opening of the salmon season in Oregon and Washington, which will legally begin on April 1st, causes considerable excitement among certain commission mer-

several quarters, that sales of 1889 aggregate about 700,- and not a single fish caught.

Some parties may not catch what they will be caught because a larger quantity is being canned annually for us. The bottom of the business is likely to drop out entirely in a year.

Some parties may not catch what they will be caught because a larger quantity is being canned annually for us. The bottom of the business is likely to drop out entirely in a year.

in British Columbia, and pro-
cent of the pack in that sec-
n disposed of. Very liberal

ade. All of the British Col-
on purchased are for England
a. This is also true of most
hases of Oregon and Alaska

the theory is that the English bought heavily in order to stock already on the English float there. All of the

pack of 1888 has been English ports, together with Oregon salmon of the pack of 1888 that market, and considerable s of Alaska salmon. The evoned on the 26th inst. with . There are still some invoices mon en route, but the quan-arge."

THE TEA TRADE.

Rise in Low Grade Japan, on
ment of the Chicago Fire.

March 28.—In consequence
action Tuesday morning last

commodity will soon be felt
the north and northwest. This
for a time be felt only as re-
fices on the lower grades of

the importers and jobbers of the feeling was a unit on the advance, the only difference in the amount of the rise. In the opinion that the advance will be about two cents.

LITTLE LOCALS.
will deliver a brief practical

dash in front of the San Fran-
took a tumble yesterday.
back in front of the adjoining
W. & J. Wilson will follow.
Principal police court yesterday.

man, was sentenced to one
month in the provincial jail,

that, before the case was
 Jim decided to change his
 knowledge his guilt.
 will be the first of April—
 Beware of the practical
 ns of the late John Walker
 lin Ross Bay Cemetary yes-
 noon, a number of friends of
 being in attendance.

numerous gathering of ladies, lighted with the lovely dis-TOUT CAS" were appropriated

each other, the mining experts, kada early next week on pro-
inness. Parties should avail
f his knowledge and advice.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1889.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

BY J. J. KELLY, J. J. KELLY & CO.,

PRINTERS, 111 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$2 00

Six Months, \$1 25

Three Months, \$0 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents.

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REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING

is charged from the date of a first

insertion—that is to say, advertising referring

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lished at the following rates: Per line, solid

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cents. Advertisements on yearly and half-yearly

contracts, where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL

METAL—not mounted on Wood.

ABOUT EDUCATION.

There are a good many who believe

that something which they call education

can work miracles. They believe that if

they were only educated they would be

wiser and better and richer men than they

are. These worshippers of education ap-

pear to forget that all men are not intel-

lectually any more than they are physi-

cally alike. They see that men are tall

and short, fat and lean, strong and weak,

and they know that by no kind of training

can a short man be made tall or a weak

man strong. But they cannot be brought

to realize that there are as great disparities

between men mentally as there are physi-

cally. Judicious training can enable a

man to make the most of what is in him

but it cannot give any power that nature

has denied him. They are mentally very

much what they are physically. There is

an almost infinite variety of endowment,

but if nature has not given a man a more

than ordinary share of brain power all the

colleges and schools in the world cannot

make up the deficiency. Education, when

it is really educative, enables a man to

make the best use of his mental outfit

but it cannot add to that outfit in the

least. But there is much that is called

education which is not education at all.

In fact a great deal of pains seems to be

taken by some who call themselves educa-

tionists to weaken and clog the mind

which it is their business to train and

make useful to its possessor.

We find that there is little analogy

between mental education and phys-

ical training. When a man de-

sires to make himself a good carman or

runner or boxer he is not set to read

long and elaborate essays on rowing

rowing and boxing. What he does is to

commence at once to row or to run or to

keep himself in good working trim.

Everything he does has a direct reference

to the business of making him expert and

efficient in the work he intends to do.

The consequence is that if he has the

requisite natural powers he turns out to

be a good rower, runner or boxer. The

trainer brings out the powers he posses-

ses and teaches him how to make a good

use of them. It is very different, indeed,

with what is called *par excellence* educa-

tion. The pupil's mind is treated as if it

were a sponge, with no other faculty than

to absorb. He is surfeited with lessons.

He learns this and he learns that, but he

does little or nothing. He does not learn

by doing as the rower does. That is the

natural way to learn, and the way we

must all learn in the long run. But the

city is that most of us, as things are,

must do it when we go out into the world

after what is called our "education" is

finished. This is every man's experience

who knows anything worth speaking of.

He has been found to teach himself after

he has left school. And the habits that

he acquired in school have been a

hindrance rather than a help to him.

People are beginning to

see that overvaluing learning lessons

and poring over books is not education.

They are finding out too that learning

things—or pretending to learn them—that

have no reference to the business of life,

is not the discipline that the mind re-

quires. Sharp, practical men who see

so many learned dunces in the world, who

find that numbers of lads when they leave

school have no idea how to use their

brains, but must be educated over again

before they are of any use, declare that

education is a failure. And so the kind

of education they receive is a failure. But

is the education which the sharp man has

himself had a failure? He perhaps com-

menced life with very few advantages,

educational or other. He had to learn to

use his wits in a very big college indeed.

The world was his college, and almost

every one he met to a greater or less

degree his teacher. He had always to

keep a sharp look-out. He tried and

blundered, he tried again and did better.

His very blunders became his teachers,

and in the end helped him along. He

learned by doing. His brain became an

effective instrument which he had com-

pletely under his control. He owes very

little to the schools, but he is very far

indeed from being an uneducated man.

His mind is not a lumber room for un-

used and useless furniture. It is

rather a factory in which there

is nothing unnecessary but every part

of whose machinery is under his control

and can be brought into effective action

with telegraphic speed.

The educationists are beginning to see

that there is something wrong with their

systems, and when they travel a little

longer on the path that some of the most

advanced of them have only just entered,

there will be an educational revolution,

and schools will turn out men of trained

bodies and trained minds, not mere well-

filled intellectual sponges. The world

wants all the education it can get. It does

not possess too much power of brain.

And men have not a tithe of the knowl-

edge that they ought to possess and

which they must possess in order to make

the world a fit place for civilized men to

live in. The problems of the future are

immensely difficult, but they must be

solved, or there is a bad time ahead for

our children and our children's children.

Without education, and the proper kind

of education, for the masses as well as the

classes—for the masses, indeed, more than

the classes—the world will, in the not

distant future, be in a bad way. A

wise but cynical English statesman, when

he saw that political power could not be

withheld from the mass of the British

nation, said: "Hereafter our masters come,

let us educate them." This is a saying of

deep import, and applies, not to Great

Britain, but to the whole civilized world.

NO DEFENCE.

The organ of the Opposition yesterday

made a very lame attempt to excuse Mr.

Leaven's neglect in the matter of the Pub-

lic Accounts. It tries to throw the blame

on the Chairman of the Committee. "He

did not call the Committee together and

therefore the Opposition are free from

blame" is, in effect its justification of the

Opposition's failure to perform its most

important duty. It does not say that Mr.

Leaven or Mr. Grant or any other mem-

ber of the Opposition ever asked Mr.

Theodore Davie to convene the

committee. This was a very easy

thing to do. If they saw that the chair-

man was inclined to neglect his duty it

was incumbent on them to remind him

of it, and not to allow him to rest until he

had given them the opportunity to make

the necessary investigation. His slack-

ness was no excuse for their unfaithful-

ness. If they had intimated a desire for

the meeting of the committee, Mr. Davie

would, no doubt, have been only too well

pleased to accommodate them. It has

not been their habit to be so back-

ward. At other sessions, when they hoped

or expected to get "ammunition" by

an examination of the Public Accounts

they were ready enough to demand that

the committee be convened. But this

session they had to be reminded of their

duty by the President of the Council.

Never before was there an Opposition so

apathetic or so unfaithful as to require to

be stimulated by the Government of the

day to examine the Public Accounts. The

excuse given by the leader of the Opposi-

tion was worse than childish. If the

supporters of the Government are pre-

pared to whitewash any of its members

who may have been guilty of irregularities

the greater reason was therefore the leader

of the Opposition to expose what he found to

be wrong. The investigation of the Pub-

lic Accounts is not made in the interests

of the Government or of its supporters in

the Assembly, but in the interest of the

taxpayers. The members of the Opposi-

tion are the servants of the people, and

they are in duty bound to see that no one,

high or low, in the Government or out of

it, defrauds them to the amount of a sin-

gle dollar. If the leader of the Opposi-

tion was faithful to the trust

reposed in him by the people and

had doubts of the fidelity of the

supporters of the Government he would

have put them to the test. He would

have shown where the public accounts

were wrong, and would have dared them

on the peril of their political existence to

"whitewash" the Government or any of

its members. We do not believe that

there is one of them who would knowl-

ingly cloak any act of wrongdoing on the

part of any member of the Executive. If

they did so, the leader of the Opposition

could appeal to the constituencies through

the press. He could make his charge and

adduce his proofs, and call both the Gov-

ernment and their supporters to the bar of

public opinion. And this he would no

doubt do if he had any charge to make.

The organ cannot make the people believe

that the Opposition know of any wrong-

doing on the part of the Government,

when they refuse to examine the public

accounts and to formulate their accusa-

tions. Any elector who has a grain of

common sense will pay no attention to

the loose talk of members of the Opposi-

tion, when they neglect to avail them-

selves of the means at their disposal to

show that there are good grounds for

what they say against the Government.

The only reasonable conclusion that any

fair-minded man can come to is, that the

leader of the Opposition knows well that

his excuse for neglecting his duty is a

disingenuous pretext and that he is so

unscrupulous as to insinuate what he well

knows he cannot attempt to prove.

APPRECIATED AND UNDERSTOOD

A really good man is, after all, sooner

or later, appreciated and understood.

The world cannot be so very wicked

when men of all classes, parties, creeds

and conditions, unite in praising a great

man, who has lived a pure life. There

was a time when John Bright was looked

upon by a very large class of Englishmen

as almost everything that was bad. He

was a "radical," and to be radical in the

first half of this century was to be a man

to be denounced and disesteemed in

every shape and way. In the estimation

of very many it was impossible for a

radical to be a good man. He was regard-

ed as a dangerous disturber of society, a

destroyer of all that was venerable and

venerated in church and state, a pestif-

erous leveller, a man without reverence

for what was sacred, or without admira-

tion for what was good. To say that a

man was a radical in some circles, was

to affix to him a stigma of what at the time

appeared to be, indelible disgrace. It

was John Bright's fate to fight against

prejudices the most deep-rooted political,

social and religious. But the man possessed

a serene courage which cannot be suffi-

ciently admired. He went on doing what

his judgment and his conscience told him

to be right. He never apparently waited

to ascertain whether the cause he advo-

cated or the views he expressed were

popular or unpopular, whether the course

he pursued would bring him honor or

expose him to reproach. It was sufficient

for him that he was satisfied in his own

mind, that what he did and what he

taught was right and true. He left the

consequences to take care of themselves.

He made a host of enemies by his advo-

cacy of free trade, but he kept on advo-

cating it when it was unpopular with as

much earnestness and energy as he did

after it had made millions of converts and

had become the economic creed of the

British nation. He was a man of peace.

He hated war, and had a horror of the

fearful consequences that follow in its

train. He was an advocate for peace

A MISSIONARY TRIP.

Return of the Steamer "Glad Tidings" From the North-News From Nana and Skeena Rivers.

The missionary steamer Glad Tidings arrived at Nanaimo on Friday with the Rev. Mr. Robson, chairman of the British Columbia Methodist Conference, on board. The rev. gentleman has made a tour of inspection among all the Methodist Church Missions up to the Alaskan boundary line. In his trip he completed he has travelled over 1,400 miles. The trip has been pleasant throughout and the missions were found in a satisfactory condition. Two half-breed girls came down on the Glad Tidings and will go to the mission house at Chillawack.

The following account of the trip was furnished to the Nanaimo Free Press. The Glad Tidings, the Mission steamer, left Vancouver on February 27th, for a tour of all the missions north, the first night stop was made at Cape Mudge, where a most disgusting sight was witnessed by the missionaries, the Indians were holding a grand potlatch and completely boycotted the visitors.

Five of their "dog-eaters" were about, regular naked demons, who were held by a rope. The sight was a most horrible one, and in attempting to hold service, the Indians urged the dog-eaters upon him. Other places called at on the trip north were, Alert Bay, where services were held in Mr. Hall's house. Bella Bella was also visited and religious services held. Mrs. Bryant, who lives here, was found to be very lame from an injured limb. Services were also held at Chinaman Hat, Kihacat, Kitlope, Kitcuta, Port Essington, Port Simpson and Nana Harbor, where the Glad Tidings was wind-bound for three days.

On the down trip stops were made at Bella Coola, Nawita, Fort Rupert and a logging camp in Deep Water Bay. Services were held at all the places, and the gospel was preached to large congregations. Rev. Mr. Robson expressed himself greatly pleased with the progress made by the natives since his last trip. The singing of anthems in English by the Indians was especially noticeable from the excellent manner in which they were rendered, and the reverend gentleman considered it would be hard to find a congregation of 150 or 200 persons in any of the cities who could do better.

The Indians wherever a stop was made were found to be in a very prosperous condition. They received plenty of employment at the canneries and saw mills and made fair wages. As high as \$3 per cord was paid for wood delivered on the beach, while the women made \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10 and one even \$19, in one week by knitting nets, the company supplying the twine and paying so much per yard for manufacturing it into nets.

THE CANNIERIES
Are all preparing for the spring operations, both on the Nana and Skeena rivers. The North Pacific Canning Company which are commencing operations on the Skeena, have all their buildings completed except the main building which is in the course of construction at the present time.

Arrangements are being made to transfer the plant of the cannery at Rivers Inlet, back to the former site on the Nana river. The steamer Sardonyx will remove the cannery on her next trip north. The saw mills at Port Essington and Georgetown are badly overtaxed, some mills in fact having orders for twelve months ahead. Capt. Oliver is making arrangements for the erection of a large saw mill, at Ritecater, to supply the increasing demand.

Mr. Robson brought down with him two daughters of Mr. Clayton, who will be placed in the boarding school at Chillawack.

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.

To THE EDITOR:—Who is he? Robert T. Lincoln. Not simply the "son of his father," the great Abraham Lincoln, but a courtly, polished scholar and a rising statesman. What has he done to merit this high distinction? He is a modest man of 45 summers. During the dark days of the American struggle, at the early age of 18 years, while his renowned father was skillfully guiding the affairs of state, he was at the front wielding his sword in aid of liberty.

At the close of the war, and after his father's untimely death, he returned with his widowed mother to the city where his father was nominated—the open city of the states—Chicago. There he gave his attention to the study and work of a lawyer. Never forcing himself into prominence before the people, who would gladly have done him honor, he plodded on his way to the mark he had set before him, with the same persistence of purpose as characterized the life of his father. And today he is one of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, standing at the head of the court of jurisprudence in the State of Illinois. But during the past quarter of a century, he has not been forgotten by the people, or entirely dropped out of the range of politics.

The writer will remember the dark days of Chicago (71). The city had been laid in ashes, human cultures had swooped down upon her body politic, but with a mighty effort the people arose and swept them from office. Young Lincoln was foremost in the fight, and at the earnest solicitation of friends assumed a humble office which, however, held the keys to the situation, and for a time justice ruled. When the second martyred president, Garfield, came to his high office, Lincoln was called from his lawyer's office to become one of the president's advisors as secretary of war, and was continued in that office under Garfield's successor, President Arthur. Retiring from office with a record unassailable, if he had but said the words, "from coast to coast the undercurrent of the people was for him," he might have been lifted to the chair, so wisely held by his father. No! President Harrison, I am sure, has not selected Robert T. Lincoln to the highest and most important place in the diplomatic circle, simply because he is the son of his father. He recognizes in him the statesmanlike abilities which will rank him among the world's highest noblemen, and knowing him as I do, I will venture the assertion that he will take his rank as a worthy successor of the man of letters, James Russell Lowell.

YANKEE.

Baseball Bats, Balls, Masks, Score Books, Caps, Gloves, Shoe Plates, Body Protectors, Belts, Imported direct from Spaulding, by T. N. Himes & Co.

Important to Workmen.
Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful colds, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagedorn's Yellow Oil. The handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

The C. P. N. Co. are now issuing return tickets to New Westminster via Vancouver, good for ten days, for \$6.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the hundreds of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall Street, New York.

---GEMS!
---GEMS!
---GEMS!

Just Received—direct from Africa, A RARE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF LOOSE DIAMONDS

These precious brilliants having been carefully selected to meet the requirements of this market, affording an opportunity seldom offered to purchasers.

SIZES—ranging from one to 5 carats. QUALITY AND WEIGHT strictly guaranteed. Having but THIRTY DAYS to close consignment, every inducement will be offered to intending buyers.

A. A. AARONSON,
JOHNSON STREET,
mar30-1m Victoria, B. C.

Estate of T. ELWYN, Deceased.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, up to noon the 13th day of April, 1889, for one full interest in the "Bonanza" Gold Quartz Mining Company, "Lillooet District," said interest consisting of one seventh part of six locations consolidated and known as the Bonanza Mining Company Registered. Terms cash.

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Receiver,
Dated March 21st, 1889.

HENRY J. CRESSWELL,
ARCHITECT,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
6 Bastion Square, mar3-ly VICTORIA, B. C.

S. S. HYANS, OPTICIAN, 27 FORT STREET, near Government street. Received a consignment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, to suit all eyes, and 30c pair. Every Glass guaranteed to suit the sight. 27 FORT STREET, near Government street. Received a consignment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, to suit all eyes, and 30c pair. Every Glass guaranteed to suit the sight. 27 FORT STREET, near Government street.

G. M. D.

Thoroughly cleanses the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and good diet, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Fever-sore, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goiter or Thick Neck, and Eating Sores or Ulcers. Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. It cures in the lungs, For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Throat, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections. It is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs. For Rapid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Sick Headache! Neuralgia! GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA

Owing its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffeine which contains, a single powerful being sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent sick headache. Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, in the *Lancet*, in the *British Medical Journal* that Guarana acts "like a charm," and the *Lancet* says "Guarana powder is a certain remedy for sick headache." Paris, 8, Rue Vivienne.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
Grimault & Co's Syrup
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Persons suffering from Catarrh, Phthisis, Colds or obstructed Coughs, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchitis or laryngitis, should use GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which has been invariably efficacious. By the use of this Syrup the cough is calmed, night sweats disappear and appetite rapidly improves. A marked demonstration by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

Paris, 8, Rue Vivienne
and at all Druggists and Chemists

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTIONS.

Renowned physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and infallible remedy in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases. GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS. Sold by all Druggists.

LANGLEY & CO.,
nov21-law1-yr Agents for B. C.

Edwards' Dessicated Soup.

Consists of extract of BEEF and choice VEGETABLES in a dry state; quickly and easily made ready for the table; agreeable to the palate.

NUTRITIOUS, ECONOMICAL,
And is, in its proportions of flesh-formers, heat-formers, and mineral salts, a most perfect diet. It is invaluable for use on board ships and steamers, in logging camps, to camping out parties, and wherever a nutritious, wholesome soup is desired.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS,
In tins—1lb, 3lb, and 10lb.
Wholesale Dealers: THE HUNSON'S BAY CO. and THOS. EARLE. oct18-eod-6mo

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.,
REAL ESTATE
Financial and Insurance Broker,
No. 51 Yates Street,
VICTORIA.

The Queen City of the Pacific Coast, nestling on low, evergreen hills, and facing the island-dotted waters of the Straits of Fuca, across which, in the State of Washington, is to be seen the tall snow-crested Olympian Range, offers unparalleled inducements for intending purchasers.

We have some of the BEST BARGAINS in all kinds of property. Invest with us and secure A BARGAIN. List your property with us and secure A QUICK SALE.

Fernwood Park Addition.

118 lots of the choicest Residence Property, situated in one of the most desirable quarters of Victoria.

Lovely Surroundings, Wide Streets and Excellent Drainage. TERMS MOST REASONABLE.

Dallas Road:
Excellent building lots, commanding a full view of the Straits of Fuca and the snow-clad Olympian Range. Terms of payment easy.

Cloverdale (Tolmie Estate).
Acre Lots, suitable for Agricultural or Building purposes—CHEAP.

Victoria West:
Some of the most desirable lots in Victoria West for sale, at \$200 and \$250 a lot. Only a few left.

City Properties:
Lots for sale in all the principal parts of the City.

Residences:
Several handsome Residences for sale, from \$2,500 to \$8,000. Cheaper ones suit all purchasers.

PORT TOWNSEND --- PORT ANGELES --- AND WHATCOM PROPERTIES, FOR SALE.

Farming Lands, Timber and Mineral Lands
IN ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

F. G. RICHARDS, JR.
Real Estate Agent and Notary Public,
No. 51 YATES STREET,
Next to Poodle Dog Restaurant.
mar16

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES
Remaining unpaid in the Electoral Districts of Victoria and Esquimalt, and in Sayward District.

NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARCELS, SECTIONS OR LOTS.	AM'T.
James Bryden	Real property	Sections 19 and 20, Range 3 East, North Saanich	\$10 00
William Elford	"	Part of Lot 2, Secs. 61 & 28, 1 acre, Victoria Dist.	1 00
Mrs. R. Cesar	"	Section 67, Lake District.	6 00
O. Giles	"	Lot 29, Secs. 20 & 20, Oaklands, Victoria District	2 00
Walter Hine	"	Lot 34, " " "	2 00
Walter Harvey	"	Lot 2, 20 acres of Sections 45 and 85, " "	2 87
Thomas D. Lindsay	"	27 acres of Section 72, " "	8 00
N. C. Mathieson	"	Lot 2, Section 4, " "	8 00
Captain E. W. May	"	Part of Lot 3, Section 25, " "	1 09
Section 85, 124 acres	"	29 acres of Sections 45 and 85, " "	1 07
Warburton Pike	"	Section 85, 124 acres, " "	6 00
Frank Porter	"	84 acres of Sections 61 and 28, " "	2 35
Chas. Polymillor	Real prop. & wildland	29 acres of Section 72, Lake District	2 81
Itev. G. W. Taylor	Real property	Lot 3, Section 36, 143 acres, Victoria District.	5 35
"	"	Part of Lot 3, Section 27, 21 acres, " "	6 10
H. R. Trompe	Real & personal prop.	Lot 27, Section 75, 130/100 acres, " "	75 85
"	"	Lot 36, Section 76, 124 acres, " "	11 50
Louis Alfred Blane	Real prop. & wildland	Section 69, 100 acres, Esquimalt District.	6 00
Mrs. McMillan	Real property	Section 33, 143 acres, Sooke District.	2 05
William Paul	Real and wild land.	17 of Section 50, 20 acres, Metcalchin District.	27 10
J. P. Keller	Real property	6 acres of Suburban Lot 30, Esquimalt District.	1 01
Sarah McDonald	"	Lot 74, Section 21, Victoria West.	5 00
J. W. McMillan	"	Sections 25 and 26, Sooke District.	10 50
Mrs. M. A. Smith	Real property	Section 10, Esquimalt District.	5 00
J. Turner	Real and wild land.	Section 11, Metcalchin	10 50
Jos. Wilcox, estate.	Real property	Part of Lots 7, 8, 16 and 16, subsec. of line of 113, Victoria West, Esquimalt District.	2 60
Thos. Earle	Real and wild land.	Section 7, 160 acres, Sayward District.	15 74

And, in accordance with the law, I hereby give notice that I shall offer for sale, by Public Auction, any lands of persons assessed by me on notice taxes, including Personal Property Tax, together with the cost of advertising and other expenses, remaining unpaid on day of sale, in either of the above Districts.

Under the Statute, persons liable to pay taxes imposed by the Assessment Acts, are personally liable for the amount thereof, and all lands of such persons situate within the Province are also liable therefor. The taxes are a charge on such lands, having preference over any claim, lien, privilege or incumbrance of any party, except the Crown, and does not require registration to preserve it.

The above sale will take place on Saturday, 27th April next, at the Government Buildings, James Bay, Victoria, at 10 o'clock noon.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

Victoria, B. C., 21st March, 1889. mar22

BRACKMAN & KER,
Make a Specialty of Handling
Flour, Oatmeal, Grass Seeds, Hay and Mill Feed,
And in these lines can give the Trade prices unequalled by any other House in the Province.

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Mills at North Saanich. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
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RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo R'y
TIME TABLE No. 10.
To take effect at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday, March 30, 1889. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.	
Head up.	Head down.	Head up.	Head down.
No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sundays & Holidays only.	No. 4 Passenger Sundays & Holidays only.
Esquimalt	Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Esquimalt
7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.
12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
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6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
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4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.
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4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.

The Colonist.

SUPPLEMENT, SUNDAY MARCH 31, 1889.

BATTERY "C."

Col. Prior Makes an Able Speech in His Favor—Sir Adolphe's Reply—Comments of Other Members.

OTTAWA, March 23.—In the debate last evening on the militia estimates Col. Prior rose and said before this committee I desire to say a few words as to "C" Battery, which is placed in British Columbia. I am sorry to see that the Minister of Militia has not seen fit to place the amount in the estimates sufficient to complete the barracks for that battery.

Sir Adolphe Caron, interrupting—That does not come under my estimates. That is under public works.

Col. Prior—We were promised the advent of that battery, but we had not seen it up all hopes of seeing them when at last they arrived, and we were very glad to welcome our brothers in arms from the east. At that time there were no proper barracks for them, and there are not yet. The only place which was at all fit to receive them was what is called the agricultural hall, which is not at all suited to the purpose for which it is being used. It is simply a board shed, battened. When the weather is good, as every one knows it always is in British Columbia in the summer, it is all well enough, but in the winter it is altogether unfit for the purpose of barracks. The battery arrived in Victoria in October, 1887, and I think it was in December, 1887, that the Minister of Militia paid a visit, and inspected "C" Battery and the local militia. At a banquet which was given to him there, the hon. gentleman stated to those who were present that he had bought a site for the erection of the barracks, that a contract had been let, and that the barracks would be completed at once. No doubt, the hon. gentleman meant what he said at the time, but his promise, like a good many more promises, has been broken, for up to the present time the only thing which has been done has been to erect three small huts for the gunners. There are no quarters for the officers, there are no cook house, there are no cells, there are no married sergeants' quarters, no married men's quarters, no parade ground, but simply three huts in the midst of a dense wood. I cannot blame the Minister of Militia, because there may be circumstances over which he has no control. Last year he told us he was in the hands of the Finance Minister. I trust the Finance Minister and the Minister of Militia will put their heads together and see if they cannot do more justice to these men, for it is an injustice to treat them as fine a body of men as can be found in the world—in the manner in which they are being treated. I have heard it said that, if they do not like to put up with it, they can resign. I do not think any hon. gentleman on the floor of this House would make that remark if he thought of what he was saying, because these men are to give the Government the services for certain consideration, in the same way as any clerk who is engaged by a merchant. They are contracted to give their services for a certain amount of money per day, certain quarters, and certain allowances, which are all laid down by the rules and regulations of the militia. I believe these men have done their duty and have carried out their contract, but I regret to say that I don't think the Government have carried out theirs in this particular. In regard to the pay of these men, the officers particularly are laboring under great disadvantages in being stationed in British Columbia, because of the great difference in the cost of living between British Columbia and the east. I have here a scale of prices of certain things and of certain services rendered which I will not detain the House by reading, but this statement of prices was compiled by the contractor who supplies the battery with groceries. He gives a long list of the articles which he supplies, and proves that the prices paid in British Columbia over the prices paid for the same articles in the east are from 25 to 40 per cent. more. I have another list here of services and labor. This has been compiled by a gentleman who lived many years in eastern Canada, and has lived five or six years in British Columbia, and he knows what he is talking about. I will mention only a few of the items. He says that repairs to boots and shoes costs 100 per cent. more, tailoring 100 per cent. more, milk 100 per cent. more, cab hire 75 per cent. more, horse hire 75 per cent. more; and there is another item which is of great importance in a country like ours where we want population, and as he has a large family, I have no doubt he is competent to speak in regard to it, and that is that a monthly nurse charges 125 per cent. more. I do not know anything about that myself, but I am sure he would not have put that down unless he had proved it. I know that all Imperial officers who have been stationed in Victoria or Esquimaux have got an extra allowance on account of the extra cost of living there. I have a letter from a gentleman who has been for the last two years an Imperial army officer, in which he says:—

"DEAR SIR:—With reference to your enquiry about my extra pay while on duty at the station, I have to inform you that an allowance once paid \$200 per month, is made to our clerks while serving the bank in Victoria, to compensate them for the additional cost of living here, as compared with Ontario and Quebec."

Now, when you take that into consideration, and also the fact that the postal office officials who are in the pay of this government at the present time in British Columbia, are allowed, I think, 25 per cent. advance for provisional allowances, and also extra for consideration the fact that the government have agreed to give the gunners of "C" Battery an extra 25 per cent. advance on their wages—their wages reaching the enormous sum of 50 cents a day—I think that when you look at all these facts, you must agree that if it is necessary for the government to have that increase, it must be far more necessary for the officers to have an increase. I may say that the officers find the heavy expense of living is a great hardship at the present time, owing to their not having proper quarters. It must be remembered that they are brought into contact with officers in the Imperial service, and they have to keep up a certain appearance; and I do not think any hon. gentleman in this House would for a moment expect an officer of Canada to behave otherwise, or live differently, from any officer of any other country. It is very difficult to-day for an officer to live on the salary they get from this government, and the only way they can do it is to allow them free fuel, and free quarters and cheap soldiers' service. An officer must come to grief unless he has either the one or the other; that is the only way he can get on. I do not ask you to take my unsupported opinion, but I will refer you to the report of

the general officer commanding the militia in Canada, in which, reporting to the Minister of Militia, he says:—
"I hope the barracks for this school will be finished next year."

This is in regard to "C" Battery—
"As they are at a great disadvantage at present, I will think some addition should be granted to the allowances of this battery as a special case, the general cost of living in Victoria being greater than in the rest of the Dominion, the addition being in the shape of an allowance to cover the cost of increasing, and to be regulated by a sliding scale for the several ranks."

I am perfectly aware that the officers are allowed a certain small allowance at present for lodgings, but it is simply nothing for a place like Victoria. I may also state that some of the married sergeants, and some of the married men, are living in sheds that were put up on the fair grounds for the accommodation of the horses exhibited at the agricultural show. I have seen them on a rainy day nearly drowned out. I do not think this is the right way to treat our militia men who are serving the country, and no wonder there is a good deal of grumbling and many desertions. I will not take the time of the House in stating what buildings I think are necessary to be put up by the Minister of Militia, because I believe that after he has read the reports again he will do what is right. But I think he ought to give the men what exactly they are entitled to, nothing more and nothing less. I have asked him before, I am asking him now, and I shall continue to ask until he either gives me a very good reason why he should not give an extra allowance, or else yield to our reasonable request. Last summer I was very glad to see both the members from Hamilton visiting Victoria, and I hope they will endorse what I have said as to the barracks, which they visited. I can state without hesitation that if the Minister will confer with the general commanding, or with any of the permanent heads, or others who ought to know, and who do know, he will find that they will all agree in saying that it is imperatively necessary that the barracks should be built for that battery, and the battery should have some extra allowance.

Sir Adolphe Caron—My hon. friend was rather severe, I think, when he stated in his opening remarks, that my promises were made to be broken.
Col. Prior—Oh, no; I did not say that.
Sir Adolphe Caron—I think the only difficulty between my hon. friend and myself is that he is taking a little more time than I should in carrying out my promises, but it is certainly my intention to carry out all the promises I have made to the hon. gentleman. With reference to the barracks, it is true that the quarters of the battery at present are not what I should like them to be. As the hon. gentleman stated, I went to Victoria and selected a site, and I gave orders to commence building the huts. The estimates which the minister of public works will bring down will show that I never considered that what had been done was all that we intended to do so far as "C" battery is concerned. The hon. gentleman speaks of the expense of living being greater in Victoria than in Ontario or Quebec. Well, that is an evil which is being cured with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by means of which communication is easily had with the east. The difference in the expenses are being reduced every day. I think it would be a very invidious distinction to make any difference in the pay between the batteries in the Dominion of Canada. The principal upon which all the military forces are organized is that the same pay shall be given to all members of the force of equal grade. The hon. gentleman states that we have made a difference in no far as the rank and file are concerned. We made this difference, that if they carried out their term of engagement for three years they should receive at the end of the period a bonus of 10 per cent. per head in addition to the ordinary payment, or 60 per cent. At that time it was considered an inducement to get some members of the other batteries who enlisted in "C" Battery, to go out to British Columbia. I was very glad indeed to see how well "C" Battery was received by all the members of our military force in British Columbia. They were treated as comrades, and the good feeling shown them has increased ever since they have been serving with the ordinary militia in British Columbia. I think when the plan which is contemplated is carried out, the hon. gentleman will agree that we desire to treat "C" Battery in Victoria fully as well as any other battery in Canada. I know very well that they have to put up with very many inconveniences, but the new barracks will be so perfect that I hope it will make them forget the little inconveniences which they have suffered. I am sure the hon. gentleman has shown a great deal of interest, he has spoken to me time and again about the matter, and I think he will find that what I have promised to do for "C" Battery will be fully carried out.

Col. Prior—The Minister misunderstood me when he supposed that I said that his promises had been broken. I said that his promises were made to be broken—there is a great deal of difference. In regard to the difference in the cost of living, I may state that although the hon. gentleman says that the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway brings down the prices, Mr. Smith, the Deputy Minister of Marine, told me, after he had taken a trip down the coast to San Francisco, that he had come to the conclusion that Victoria was one of the dearest places to live in on the whole Pacific coast. They are higher, and they will continue to be higher.
Sir Adolphe Caron—In regard to supplies, we find that the prices in the contracts for supplies in British Columbia are about the same as in other districts. I do not know whether the contractor was so anxious to supply "C" Battery that he reduced his prices, but the contractors are at about the same prices as in other districts.
Mr. McMillan—I see that \$28,000 were expended last year on "C" Battery. \$300 is down for six months' ground rent. To whom was that paid? I was looking over the place when I visited there, and I thought it a very high rent.
Sir Adolphe Caron—It is not for ground rent. It is for the barracks which the "C" Battery are now occupying.
Mr. Wilson (Elgin)—What amount was appropriated to "C" Battery last session, and what amount has been expended to date?
Sir Adolphe Caron—\$50,000 for payment of staff, officers, men and maintenance, and for the maintenance of the battery.
Mr. Wilson (Elgin)—Has the total sum been expended?
Sir Adolphe Caron—I presented a return in answer to a question put by the hon. member. I think about \$7,000 has been expended upon the new building and an appropriation will appear in the estimates brought down by the Minister of Public Works.
Mr. Wilson (Elgin). It is clear that the department had money with which it could have improved the condition of "C" Battery. There appears to be no reason why the work was not carried on more rapidly. Can the minister give any reasonable explanation? If he cannot, the hon. member had just cause to complain that the men should be compelled to live in barracks such as he described. As to the question of expenses of living, that is a different question; but the House should know why "C" Battery had not the amount appropriated devoted to the purpose for which it was voted.
Sir Adolphe Caron. The sole reason why a balance remained was that we could

not have commenced without a further appropriation to carry out the work of constructing the barracks to be put up for the force.

Mr. Chisholm—I endorse everything that has been said by my colleague from British Columbia (Mr. Prior), in regard to the higher cost of living in British Columbia. I desire to enquire whether it is the intention of the government to do this year something towards fortifying the city of Vancouver, which is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the port of landing of the Chinese steamers.

Sir Adolphe Caron—I can only answer the hon. gentleman, as I have already replied to another hon. gentleman, that the question of defence is now being studied by a commission that has been appointed, and the government of Canada and the Imperial government have been in communication in regard to the same question. I am not in a position to give the hon. gentleman any further information at present.

The item then passed.

WIGS AND WIG-MAKING.

All About False Hair and Where It Is Procured.

The German and Norman Peasant Girls Furnish most of the Supply—What They Are Paid for Their Tresses—The Cost of First-Class Wigs.

There is more poetry and romance woven into the history of an auburn wig, more tender sentimentality and more traditions of a blonde toupee, says the New York Sun, than the bald-headed man who wears them ever dreams of. The soft locks that shelter his poll from the draught of wind and the noisier fly that fair would choose his shiny pate for the scene of its revels and wanderings, once waved above the bright eyes of some fair German peasant maiden or saucy, sparkling Norman lassie, who bartered them for a trinket of gold or silver for her Sabbath-day adorning. Just why these peasant women possess such abundant tresses has never yet been satisfactorily explained, but the foreign women, particularly the French and German, who toil in the fields, shrouded from the sun only by the small close cap which covers their hair, but does not shade their faces, invariably have beautiful, fine, soft hair, and it is from them that all the best hair in the market is obtained, in the following manner. Most of the women have too much hair to be covered entirely by the close cap, without leaving tightly braided or twisted as to be uncomfortable. Accordingly the itinerant hair buyer fills his pockets and pack with bright ribbons, fine caps, beads and trinkets, and wanders through the fields where the women are working, and he carefully snips out here and there a tress so cunningly that it is never missed. Usually a girl sells about half her hair, but if it be very heavy two-thirds of it is sometimes cut, and the remainder long and smooth, to be braided up with no trouble and wound about her head. Pure white hair is most expensive because extremely rare. A woman good enough to have white hair has usually very little left, and that is short, yellow at the ends, and split and broken. After this the yellow blonde hair is most difficult to find, auburn hair, and what hair-dressers designate as drab shades.

The art of wig-making is dignified with the most ancient of histories. There is a perwig in the British Museum of Egyptian origin supposed to be 4,000 years old, and Xenophon mentions that Assyrians wore an immense wig. Roman Emperors supplied the lack of natural hair with artificial substitutes, the wig of the Emperor Commodus being highly prized and adorned with gold dust; and even the South Sea Islanders understand the art of wig-making. After the decline of the popular fashion of Louis XIII.'s establishment, that no gentleman could appear without a wig, wigs were rarely worn at all, because they were so crudely fashioned as to deceive no one as to their purpose, but Mr. Rouffuss, the oldest wig-maker in the city, asserts that there is now a revival of the custom and a continually increasing demand for wigs and toupees, though this is not noticeable, because there are so many more bald-headed men than formerly that the percentage of wig wearers is small and wigs are so cunningly made as to defy detection. Physicians frequently recommend the wearing of wigs as a preventive of or cure for catarrh and neuralgia and influenza. "All kinds of people wear them," Mr. Rouffuss asserts, "from the fashionable man of unlimited means, who buys a new wig costing twenty-five dollars or thirty dollars as often as once a month, to the man who only can afford once a year, and then takes a wig that some fussy man has discarded after once or twice wearing because the color didn't please him or something in the style didn't quite suit. These we sell cheaper, like the misfits in the tailors' establishments; but we never make any real misfits."

"How often does any one need a new wig?"
"Once in three or six months, according to the care they give it. People with wigs are with wigs just as they are with clothing. Some men will wear a suit and look dressed in it when you can see your face in the back of the coat and carry a value in the knees of the trousers. It is the next way they put it on and the care they give it. Just so with a wig."

"How do you fasten on toupees?"
"With a peculiar preparation like paste, which comes in a long stick and is hard until a small piece is broken off and worked in the flanges like putty. Three or four of these pieces will fasten a toupee on so a blizzard can't blow it off, but it loosens easily with the fingers when we wish to remove it."

"What is the most expensive wig made?"
"A pure white ventilated wig costs \$40 or \$50, and a plain well wig in a color costs as low as \$10. Toupees run from \$10 to \$15. Of course, ladies' wigs are more expensive, sometimes going as high as \$100, according to the length and color of the hair. But very few ladies wear wigs, for there are so many little devices by which women conceal their lack of hair; and they are cunning enough in the arrangement of the few tresses they have to make the most of them."

"Which are hardest to please, women or men?"
"There's very little difference. They are both hard to please at first. They are accustomed to seeing little or no hair and any kind of wig we can make looks unnatural. Old wig wearers have their particular hobbies, but they are easily satisfied. One of my customers wears a toupee that weighs four ounces, one-quarter of a pound, you see, when a whole wig only weighs an ounce and a quarter. That's because he wore it years ago when they made wigs like floor mats, because they didn't know any better. There's one advantage that wig-makers have, and that is they keep their customers off. He would as soon think of dressing himself without his coat as without his wig, and he would feel as strange without it as other men would feel without their hats, any hat. It looks easy to make a wig, but it isn't, and not every man can make them. Wig-makers are born, not made, just like artists in other professions."

Adjustable Engagement Rings.
"An adjustable engagement ring" is one of the latest novelties; but, then, what kind of an engagement is an adjustable engagement, any way? The ring, however, will fit a long-fingered man, for it is made so as to fit any finger. The young man who has a ring of this kind returned to him with the solemn verdict, "We never can be more than friends," etc., will not be obliged to use it as a watch charm, but can place it one side for future bestowal elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE

BOURCHIER & HIGGINS

REAL ESTATE BROKERS and FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 277. COLONIST BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C. Telephone Call No. 44.

Rents Collected and Money Loaned on Mortgage
AGENTS FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The most complete set of Maps in the City can be found at the Brokers' office, and full lists of desirable pieces of Residential and Building Lots and Farming Lands will be furnished.

BECKLEY FARM, that choice strip of land facing on the Park, has been cut up into lots, which will be sold at from \$400 to \$800 per lot. Now is the time to secure good residence property.

MAPS OF PORT ANGELES PROPERTY are also on view. By reason of a wide business connection on the Sound and Coast, the Brokers will be able to impart valuable information regarding this locality.

VANCOUVER PROPERTY—Sections 264 A, and 185, 540, 204. Over 100 Business Lots on Granville and Pender streets.

ENGLISH BAY—Property is growing in value every day. 70 lots are for sale at office of the Brokers.

REGENT'S PARK ---Examine our maps of this fine property, which is offered at reasonable prices. One of the most advantageous views of the City and beautiful scenery is to be had there.

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY AND DISTRICT

Are on the eve of a great stir, and intending purchasers of lots and farming lands will do well to inspect our maps. In the City of New Westminster six lots on Douglas Street are for sale.

We have several suitable lots in WHATCOM, the great objective point of tourists and emigrants. Latest reports say that crowds of people are swarming here. Full information and maps furnished.

Tourists and others will find it to their advantage to call on us.

BOURCHIER & HIGGINS,

Government Street.

←THE WESTSIDE→

SILKS

We have just opened a superb line in **Black and Colored.**

BLACK MERVILLEUX, LYONS CASHMERE SILK, AND BONNETS
BLACK FAHLE FRANCAISE.

Colored Silks, Satins, Etc.

Colored Silk Velvets and Plushes.

CHOICE

DRESS GOODS

CASHMERES, very best French makes.

ROBE DRESS PATTERNS, in all Colors.

Henrietta, Melrose, Tamise and Nuns Veiling

IN BEAUTIFUL NEW SHADES.

New Styles in Challes, Percales, Chambrays,
With Colored Embroideries to Match.

Robes and Robe Prints in Great Variety.

SPRING GOODS

PARASOLS.

Just opened 30 dozen. Prices from 40c. to \$11.50 each. We have the Latest Styles and a Lovely Assortment.

The Ladies are Delighted.

Mantles, Dolmanettes, Jerseys, Etc.

Jacketing and Mantle Cloths,
New Makes and Designs.

Our Mantle and Dressmaking Dept.

—IS SECOND TO NONE IN THE CITY—

J. HUTCHESON & CO

STOCK

RIBBONS

The most complete assortment and the largest variety of styles. The newest shades.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Our stock is large and varied. An inspection only can fully convey the proper idea of their worth.

LACE CURTAINS

Imported direct, giving our customers the advantage of low prices.

SHIPPING AND RAILROAD.

PUGET SOUND STEAMERS

OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

STEAMERS

Olympian and North Pacific

TACOMA AND VICTORIA.

The following schedule for the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamers will be in effect on and after Jan. 23, 1889, until further notice.

TACOMA—VICTORIA ROUTE.

Daily except Saturday. Daily except Sunday.

Lv Tacoma . 7:30 a.m. Lv Victoria . 6:30 a.m.
Ar Seattle . 8:15 a.m. Ar Pt. Townsend 8:15 a.m.
Lv Seattle . 8:45 a.m. Lv Pt. Townsend 8:45 a.m.
Ar Pt. Townsend 1:15 p.m. Ar Seattle . 1:30 p.m.
Lv Pt. Townsend 2:30 p.m. Lv Seattle . 2:45 p.m.
Ar Victoria . 6:30 p.m. Ar Tacoma . 8:00 p.m.

W. H. HOLCOMB, C. W. JOHNSON,
General Manager, Superintendent,
A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent,
Portland, Or.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Pass. Agent,
Gov't St., Victoria,
nov10

THE GREAT

Transcontinental Route

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD

via the

Cascade Division, now completed, making it the Shortest, Best and Quickest.

The Dining Car line, The Direct Route, No Delays, Fastest, Lowest Rates to Chicago and all points East. Tickets sold to all Prominent Points throughout the East and Southeast.

Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars

Reservations are secured in advance.

To East Bound Passengers:

Be careful and do not make a mistake, but be sure to take the

Northern Pacific Railroad

And see that your ticket reads via THIS LINE, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and serious delays occasioned by other routes.

Through Emigrant Sleeping Cars run on regular express trains full length of the line. Berths free. Lowest rates. Get out at the East end.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Pass. Agent,
Gov't St., Victoria,
July 2

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First Street, corner Washington, Portland, Or.

CANADIAN

PACIFIC

RAILWAY

THE TRUE

Transcontinental Route

—BETWEEN THE—

PACIFIC AND THE ATLANTIC!

Its Dining Cars and Hotels

Provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates. The

Variety and Grandeur of Scenery

along its line is unequalled, and in the details of track, land surveying, etc., not inferior to that which can add to the Safety and Comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all Eastern Cities.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at Lowest Rates. For detailed information apply to

ROBT. IRVING, Freight and Pass. Agent,
Gov't St., Victoria,
B. C.

D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Agent,
D. F. Adams, Agent,
Vancouver,
Feb 28

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL.

Garesche, Green & Co.

BANKERS,

Government St., Victoria, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD AND U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.

159 1/2

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

—LONDON—

Established 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,200,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £300,000.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER £1,500,000.

The undersigned grant Policies on buildings and their contents, at current rates.

WELCH, RITHEAT & CO., Agents.

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LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

Real Estate Agents.

PURCHASE, SELL AND LEASE PROPERTY, collect Rents, make Loans on Mortgages, and transact all business relating to

REAL ESTATE.

Maps, showing the various districts on the Pacific Mainland, and the situation of all City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands, can be consulted at their office. Tel 14

Resident Physician at Clinton.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF

A Resident Physician at Clinton will be received at the Provincial Secretary's Office up to Saturday, the 24th day of April next.

Government stipend at the rate of \$750.00 per annum.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, mar21-td

STATUTES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME I, "CONSOLIDATED ACTS, 1888," is now ready and can be obtained at the Government Printing Office, Victoria. Price, \$6.00.

JNO. ROBINSON, Provincial Secretary.

7th March, 1889. mar12-1m

